

and executed by the other departments, but that the judicial department also may exercise or sanction dangerous powers, beyond the grant of the constitution; and consequently, that the ultimate right of the parties to the constitution, to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the *judiciary*, as well as by the Executive or the Legislature." (Madison.)

4. *Resolved*, That the twelfth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the plain dictates of common reason, guarantee to the people of each State, the right to interpose the shield of their sovereignty, to arrest a usurpation of the powers "reserved to the States respectively;"—otherwise, the Constitution would present the strange absurdity of making a solemn recognition of powers "reserved to the States respectively;" and denying to the People of each respective State, the right to exert those powers, or to prevent the usurpation, and exercise of them by others, to their injury.

5. *Resolved*, That if the people of the States in their high sovereign capacity, being the voluntary constituents of the General Government, cannot be trusted to preserve it, no other power can: that though the high power to interpose the sovereignty of the state, may be abused; yet when we "reflect that the States unanimously called the General Government into existence with all of its powers, which they freely surrender on their part, under the conviction that their common peace, safety, and prosperity required it; that they are bound together by a common origin, and the recollection of common suffering, and a common triumph in the great and splendid achievement of their Independence; and that the strongest feelings of our nature, and among them, the love of national power and distinction are on the side of the Union; it does seem, that the fear, which would strip the States of their sovereignty and degrade them, in fact, to mere dependent corporations, lest they should abuse a right, indispensable to the peaceable protection of those interests, which they reserved under their own peculiar guardianship, when they created the General Government, is unnatural and unreasonable." (Calhoun's Address to the People of the United States, in 1831.)

6. *Resolved*, That the General Government has no shadow of right, under the Constitution, to employ the Military or Naval power of the Government against the sovereignty of a State:—that the idea of preserving a union of sover-